These Are the Lecal Stamps Issued by Post-masters at the Beginning of the War —Only Single Specimens Mnewn of Some Varieties—Mostly Simple in Design.

Among the rerest of postage stamps are the homely Confederate issues used on etters transported through the South in the early years of the civil war. Nearly every one of them is unpleasing to the eye, yet they are treasured specimens in the collections of those fortunate enough to

At the beginning of the war no regular Confederate stamps were on hand, and the postmasters were authorized to receive money in payment for the postage on letters to be forwarded. Small change was scarce, and in order to facilitate matters postmasters issued local stamps of their own design and sold them to patrons a number at a time. These stamps could thereafter be presented to the postmaster in payment

Confederate provisional stamps and envelopes include 144 different varieties, and the majority are held at a very high premium. Of many varieties not more than one specimen is known, although it is not at all improbable that other specimens of some of these rarities are now resting on old war time letters, stowed away and

So scarce are the stamps and so rarely do they come up for sale that the standard catalogues do not mention the prices at which they are held. When a specimen does come to light it usually changes hands at a private sale and thus not even expert collectors are always aware of the approximate value of rare issues. In what follows most of the estimates of the value of the stamps mentioned were supplied by E. M. Carpenter and A. W. Batchel-

Leading the rare Confederate stampe are the issues of Goliad, Tex. Eight varieties are known. All are practically unobtainable.

The scarcest are the five cent gray and the ten cent red, with the name "Goliad" misspelled at the top of a square of ornamental type border. In the centre is the denomination, either "5" or "10," at the bottom being the word "Postage." At the left hand side is the name of the postmaster, "J. A. Clarke." On the opposite side is the word "Postmaster."

Both of these rarities are valued at \$1,500. Another variety, of the denominations of five and ten cents, without the name of the postmaster, is valued at \$1,000 when it appears on pink paper, while on ordinary paper a specimen is quoted at \$500. The five cent and the ten cent dark blue are likewise valued at \$500 apiece.

In the fifteen hundred dollar class is a five cent blue stamp issued at Livingston, Ala. It is rather ornamental in pattern. At either side is the inscription "Livingston Postmaster." In the centre, on a shield, is the numeral "5," with a sun and spreading rays overhead, while at the extreme top and bottom are the words "Paid" and

Also of the same value is rated the two ent green gray green stamp of Macon, Ga. This shows the words "Two Cents" in the centre of a small rectangular stamp of ornate border. The stamp is unpretentious in design, but is the scarcest of all the stamps issued at Macon.

Three other types were issued at Macon, all of the denomination of five cents. The design was somewhat alike-square frames of typeset border, with the words "Five in two lines. One design contained the additional words "Postoffice, Macon

This in gray blue is worth \$35, while in gray green the value is placed at \$25. The five cent vellow with ornamental border is valued at \$60, while the five cent yellow with plain border is quoted at \$140.

Of the six varieties of stamps issued at New Orleans only two are rare, the five cent red on white paper and the five cent red on blue paper. At the top and bottom of these stamps is the name of the post-

master, J. L. Riddell. In the centre is the figure "5," above which is the word "Paid" and below "Cents." Surrounding this in two semicircles, the ends of which almost meet, are the words

"New Orleans" in the upper and "Post Office" in the lower semicircle. The red on white stamp is valued at \$1,000, the red The Baton Rouge green stamp is one of the very rare specimens. There are

several varieties, the general design being that of a square made up of ornamenta type border. At the top of the rare green are the

words in small type "P.O. Baton Rouge, La." Below this in one line is "Paid 2 Cents." while at the bottom is the name of the postmaster, J. McCormick. This stamp is valued at \$1,000. Two

other designs of the five cent denomination, made up of a border, with the name of the post office at the top and the postmaster at the bottom, but without the words "Paid" and "Cents" at either side of the large numeral, the colors being green and carmine, are valued at \$60 and \$100 each.

A collector in Washington recently found one of the five cent red stamps issued at Pittsylvania Court House, Va. The postmaster at that time was J. P. Johnston and his name was at the bottom of the

stamp, which is elaborate in design. At the top is the customary "Paid 5 Cents." The value of this rarity, which is the only known variety issued at this post office, is

Gonzales, Tex., furnished two stamps which are among the scarcest of the Confederate issues. The design of both showed a small rectangle, with the firm name of *Colman & Law, Booksellers and Druggists," at the bottom being "Gonzales. Tex." Two varieties of this are known, the five and the ten cent, the former colored gold and dark blue, the latter gold and garnet. These are estimated to be worth

The five cent black stamp issued at Grove Hill, Ala., is of very crude design. It is a little larger than the average of the provisional issues, with the inscription "Po At Grove Hill, Ala." In the centre is the word "Paid," below in two lines being "5

Cents." This stamp is valued at \$1,000. The Helena, Tex., stamp of five cents was most simple in design, being composed of a type border almost square in shape. At the top is "Helena." A large figure "5" occupies the central portion, at the bottom "Postage." This stamp was printed in two styles, black and buff and black and gray, each variety being estimated to be worth

The ten cent yellow stamp of Beaumont, Tex., shows a square of light and dark shaded rule with "Besumont" at the top and "Paid" in the centre. At the bottom in large type is the denomination, "10 This stamp was printed in yellow and pink; either variety is held to be worth

\$1,500. It is supposed to be one of the

270; groceries, 450; meat, 368,811; fish, 99,711;
milk (destroyed in Greater New York),

24,801 gallons,

Athens, Ga., had a five cent red stamp, a little smaller in size than the ordinary postage stamp of to-day. In the centre was an oval of two lines, in which were the words "T. Crawford, P. M., Athens, Ga." Inside of this was an oval of twelve stars, within which was the word "Paid," and s figure "5" underneath. One thousand dollars is the value of this specimen in red. In dull purple it is worth only \$40.

Six varieties of two; three, five, ten, fifteen and twenty cent stamps were issued at Marion, Va. All denominations were

of a very plain design, which consisted of a typeset border.

At the top is the word "Check," with the word "Paid" underneath. At either side of the stamp are the words "P. Office" and

All of the rest of the surface of the stamp is blank space. Only black stamps of this variety were issued, and all the denomina-tions are held at the same premium; which

Salem, Va., had an issue that easily holds its own with the crudest of the typeset designs. This variety is simply a half inch square box of type, in the centre of which is the word "Paid." Underneath this is "5 Cts." Unattractive as this example may be, still the collector values this black bit of paper at \$1,000.

The five and the ten cent red-brown-gree stamps of Victoria, Tex., are each valued at \$1,000. They show a rectangular frame, at the top of which is the word "Victoria," at the bottom being "Postage." In the centre in very small letters is the inscription "J. A. Moody, P. M.; with a large figure "8" under

Built up of different kinds of type borde were the two, five and ten cent stamps of Uniontown, Ala. At the top of this stamps were the letters "CSA," the word "Postage" in the centre. Directly below this is the figure '5,' enclosed by parenthesis marks, which divide the word "Paid." At the extreme bottom is "Unientown."

The two cent green-gray-blue, the five cent green-gray-blue and the five cent green are each valued at \$1,000, while the ten cent denomination, of about the same design, but printed in red, is classed among the scarcest varieties and in valued at

Tellico Plains, Tenn., had two varieties of stamps, five and ten cents, both printed in red. At the top of a plain border of rule is "M. F. Johnson, P. M." In the centre, within a square built up of type border, is "Paid 5," while at the bottom, in two lines, is the name of the issuing office. Both varieties of this stamp are valued at \$150.

A five cent red stamp of Rheatown, Tenn., is quite similar in design to the stamp last oribed, with the name of "D. Pence P. M." at the top. This variety is valued at \$200.

Pleasant Shade, Va., issued a stamp made of type border. At the top is "Pleasant Shade, Virginia." Under this, divided by a line of border, is the word "Postoffice," while at the extreme bottom is "R. E. Davis, P. M. In the centre of the stamp is the figure "5." This is valued at \$150.

Nashville, Tenn., has a rare stamp in the ten cent green bearing the name of "W. D. McNish, P. M., Nashville, Tenn." in a circle in the centre of the stamp, which encloses 'Paid 5," surrounded by a smaller circle of eleven stars. This is quoted at \$150.

The most valuable collection of Confederate stamps is that owned by H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J. This encludes almost all the rare varieties and also nearly every other stamp issue of the South during the civil war. Mr. Deats is the leading authority on these stamps and his collect tion is valued at \$35,000.

FOOD FRAUDS IN NEW YORK. The "Private Brand" Loophole for Evading the Law.

New Yorkers are said to be cheated out of \$117,000,000 every year in the purchase

As the food conditions in New York are no better than the average in the rest of the United States, that city, according to What to Eat, naturally bears its proper proportion of the nation's \$2,350,000,000

What is known as "reprocessing" of foods has grown into a great business in New York. This is a renovating process that is supposed to make spoiled foods

In the "reprocessing" goods of all kinds are put in tine which are made air tight. The cans are then subjected to heat sufficient to kill all the life germs inside. When the heat subsides the fruit or vegetable in the can decreases in volume and a vacuum is formed within, which tends to contract the can.

If, however, the heat should be insufficient to fill its purpose or if there is a small hole in the can, or if, after a year or so, the acids contained in the preserved matter are strong enough to eat through the tin at some point-then the goods spoil.

odorous, and unless neutralizing acids or chemicals are introduced (which, by the way, do not destroy poisons) there is no possibility of foisting the cans on the public. The renovator bores two holes in the

end of the can which is swelled and heats it, forcing out the air and gases. Then the can is resealed. Renovated goods can always be detected by the soldering over the two holes in the end of the can.

Sale of these goods is principally to bakeries and such places. The fruits are used by bakeries in making pies.

Such "reprocessing" plants may con stitute a separate department of a factory or be an independent institution that buys up all the spoiled foods of well known houses and by the renovation [converts them into marketable foods

The private brand fraud is described as being probably the greatest evil affecting New York as a whole. Some of these goods are represented as the very highest class

are represented as the very highest class and sold for high prices.

These brands do not bear the actual name of the manufacturer, nor the place of manufacture, but have some tempting title accompanied with the name of the retailer or jobber. Thus they are made exclusively for the trade of the city and State and do not have to comply with the requirements of the national law.

Often the brands are falsely represented as being manufactured by the retailer or jobber. One New York manufacturer, whose name rarely appears on anything he produces, puts out half a hundred or more of these private brands, bearing the names of as many retailers and jobbers, who, the consumer is led to believe, are the actual manufacturers.

Not all the private brands are frauds,

actual manufacturers.

Not all the private brands are frauds, of course, but as they do not generally enter into interstate commerce and therefore are not amenable to the national food law, the consumer has reason to doubt most of them, and many of the worst frauds on the market are practised under these The New York health authorities have

been displaying great activity of late in efforts to rid the city of the food impurities mentioned here. During the quarter end-ing October 1, 1906, there were destroyed by the health officers in the Borough of Manhattan: danhattan: Fruit, 6,178,180 pounds; vegetables, 438,-

THE COIN COLLECTORS.

C. F. E., Lawrence, Mass.—De any of the United States fractional currency notes command a premium: I have several denominations from five to 50 cents, including some with fac similes of postage stamps, both perforated and unperforated.

There are many varieties of this sort of paper money; some of which are held at fair premiums, while the majority are worth only face value unless ta uncirculated or crisp condition, when a small premium is paid. The rarest of the sortip is an easay of a fifteen cent note. The front and the back of this note were printed separately, both in black of green, some varieties bearing the printed signatures of the Register and Treasurer. The portraits of these notes are those of Grant and Sherman. The highest priced is the one showing the sutograph signatures of Allison and Spinner, which is held at a little more than 35, while the next highest bears the autograph signatures of Jeffries and est bears the autograph signatures of Jeffries and Spinner and is valued at \$8 in perfect condition. A rare twenty-five cent piece shows the bust of Fes-senden, the numeral "35" being in solid bronze ornaments. A specimen of this variety sold the other day for \$14.06. Perhaps the highest priced piece of fractional currency is a ten cent note with the back printed upaide down, which has sold for more than \$26.

H. C. D.. New Haven, Conn.—What is the value of copper cents dated 1817, 1848, 1867, 1869, 1866 and 1868; half cents dated 1869, 1807, 1809; British coppers of 1737, 1846, 1748, and 1735; two pieces marked "Hibernia, 1723," with figure with harp on face; a Russian piece of 1812; also a bull for 280 United States money, printed by Hali & Sellers in 1779?

mency, printed by Hali & Selicis in 1779?

There is no premium worth mentioning on your cents uniques they are in mint condition—that is bright and shars. In this case a small premium would be paid for them. The half cents should be worth about 10 cents each if in fine condition, perhaps more if uncirculated. The remainder of the coins are common and held at no premium. Notwithstanding the old dates on the British pieces there are thousands of such ceins in every coin dealer's stock. The coins bearing the harp are of English issue for circulation in Ireland and are not scarce. The thirty dellar bill of Continental currency is valued only as a cur josity, being worth about 18 cents when in very fine condition.

C. H. C., New York—Are these coins of special value: A five cent piece dated 1867, with the figure "s" surrounded with thirseen stars on one side and an indistinct wreath with arrow showing on the other stide a white flying eagle cent dated 1858?

The five cent piece is one of the regular issue of 1867 and is not held at a premium. There is no premium on any of the flying eagle cents except the one dated 1886.

H. G. W., Lascaster, Pa.—Will you kindly inform me if there is a premium on the gold deliar of 1854?

As your coin bears no mint mark is follows that it came from the Philadelphia mint. In fine condition this is worth \$1.80. The rare gold dollar of this date is the one issued at Charlotte, N. C., and bearing the mint letter "C."

S. A. M., New York,—I have a certificate reading "Fort Mentegue Bank promises to pay to Mr. John Flag or beaver of demand Five half pence, value received, 1800. For the Governor of Fort Mon-tague & Oo. T. Hill." Can you give me any in-formation as to its origin or value?

Paper currency of this kind exists in thousands of varieties, of all denominations. Not only private banks but corporations also formerly issued fractional scrip of all small denominations. To day are to be found such old denominations as 3, 5, 9, 12 cent notes, square bits of plain paper, issued by the Corporation of the City of New York, and dated 1814. They form an interesting series, and it is a source of surprise that collectors do not enter a field which embraces so many varieties.

C. Y. F., Marion, Ind....Who pays \$5 for 1885 nickels without the word "centa" as stated in TRE SUNT Give them my address.

It is apparent that you have not read the descrip-

tion carefully, as there is no statement that the nickel of 1883 is worth 85. The coin which brings this sum is the pattern five cent piece dated 1882.

G. G. W., San Francisco, Cal.—Will you please inform me if any of the following coins are held at a premium: Fifty cent pieces dated 1829, 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1838?
Of all the United States coins the half dollar is the most pientiful, and rarely commands a premium. Your coins if in very fine condition should be worth

about 60 cents each, as none of them is of a rare date. One of the rarest of these coins is dated 1858, but it was struck at the New Orleans mint, and bears a small mint letter "O" directly under the bust of Liberty on the obverse. This is valued at from \$75 to

J. R. W., New York.—Will you kindly let me know what is the value of this coin? It is of the size of a cent, and on one side is an Indian head aurrounded by the word "Liberty" and thirteen stars, with the date, "1863" under the head. On the other side are two crossed cannon. Underneath one are the figures "78." On the top is written "Union '61." In the centre is a sword and a drum, two banners outside of these, and two American flags outside of the banners, the whole surrounded by a wreath. What is the value of a Columbus half dollar dated 1892?

Your coin is one of many varieties of trades-

Your coin is one of many varieties of trades men's tokens issued during the civil war. It is not held as a premium. An uncirculated half dol

J. H. H., Grunville, Ill.—What is the value of a nickel dated 1866? I also have four nickels of 1883 Will you please tell me what they are worth? The 1866 nickel is a regular specimen of the secand variety of coins of this denomination at the mint and bears no premium. The nickels dated 883 do not bear a premium.

J. B., New York.—What is the premium on the following coins? Half dollar of 1859, with the mint mark "O"; half dollar of 1892, with mint mark "S," and half dollar dated 1894, with mint letter "S," These coins have no value above face, unless in the very finest of condition, when a mint mark ollector might pay a few cents in excess of the value of the 1859 half dollar.

F. E. B., Norwalk, Conn.—Will you kindly let me now the value of "V" nickels without the word They are worth only face value.

They are worth only face value.

H. F. F., New York.—I have quite a number of coins which have been in my family for sixty years and would like to know their value. One is a halfpenny of George II. Another is the size of a large cent and bears the words "We Are One." Around the border are thirteen joined circles, in the centre of one side is a sun dal and underneath the words "Mind Your Business." Then there are a New Jersey cent, a Turkish coin, a United States quarter dated 1807, a Massachusetts cent and a coin showing a kneeling figure off one side, surrounded by the words "Am I Not a Woman and a Sister," on the other "United States of America," dated 1838. In the centre is the word "Liberty," around which is a wreath, Also three other coins, rubblings of which I send.

There is no premium on the English halfpenny.

There is no premium on the English halfpenny The second coin is a Franklin cent, being the first coin struck under United States authority. It in fine condition it is worth about 75 cents, but r less when worn. The Massachusetts cent in fine condition is worth 50 cents. The 1807 quarter is worth from 50 cents up, according to its condition mit are quite common, two of them being Canadia tokens and the third issued for the Isle of Guernsey.

They bear no premium. The coin dated 1838 is a specimen of the Hard Times tokens issued during President Jackson's administration. Is also is common, but in mint state should bring a small preumirn. The best way to make a rubbing

P. P. H., New York.—Please tell me the value of a white cent with an eagle on one side? The date is 1858. This is a common date of the eagle cent and is

held at no premium. W. F. P. New York.—What is the value of the silver com of which I send you a rubbing. It has no denomination at value stamped on it. On one side is a woman's head surrounded by fitteen stars, and the date, underneath, "1797." The edges are milled and the coln is in fine condition?

This is a United States half dime of the regular This is a United School and the lesse. There were three varieties struck at the mint in this year. One bore thirteen stars, another fifteen, and still another sixteen stars. None of the early United States coins bore the value stamped upon it. It is not a very rare coin, but your specimen, judging by the rubbing, should be

Connell. New York.—Was there ever an octagonal fifty dollar gold place, and, if so, is it classed rare? Is a quarter with arrows at either side of the date. "1854," and with a large "S" on the back, classed as rare? "S" is for San Francisco mint, I assume. There were at least eight varieties of the octagon Thate were at least eight varieties of the octagonal fifty dollar gold piece. They are all rare, and range in premium from \$75 to \$600. In ordinary worn condition they bring the first mentioned figure, but certain varieties, in uncirculated condition, might be worth even in excess of the latter sum. There were also circular goldpieces of the same denomination. There is no premium on the quarter you describe. The rare coin of this series s the quarter of 1853 without the arrow points at

Explaining Matters

From the Boston Herald. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., at the Channing Club dinner the other evening, pologizing for a slight huskiness in his voice (he had been making speeches daily for more than a week) told a story on himself.

About two years ago he went to Berkeley.
Cal., to address the students of the University
of California. As he stepped from the train
the first thing that caught his eye was a colored lithograph of himself in the window
of a drug store directly across from the station, and on the window pane near his mouth
in the picture was stamped; "Open Day and
Night."

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\$17.00	"	46	\$10.25
\$15.00	**	44	\$9.00
\$13.00	"	66	\$7.75
\$11.00		44	\$6.50
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WITH THE COLLEGE ATBLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

Training Arouse Comment-Study ing Habits a Point of the Professional Handler-Michigan's Cracks Eligible Here.

More than half the news of college sport eems to be taken up with tales of disagresments, ruptures of alliances, cessations of athletic relations and the like unpleasant esses. Outside the reports of contests actually held and prospects of teams for the seasons to come, there is very little to record but breaks. Some colleges seem to be persistent trouble makers. Their names get into the prints more often than any others. Either they make clamor after a game, alleging various unfairnesses. or they loudly proclaim their virtue to be so great that they cannot continue in entangling alliances with the more corrupt

and therefore more successful rivals. The recent case of Pennsylvania in its ill advised protest through the college daily, the Pennsylvanian, against C. W. Randall of Harvard, official referee of the basketball game between Harvard and Pennsylvania, is one of the kind that have made college sport unpleasant. The whole Harvard-Pennsylvania disagreement is too

well known to need rehearsing. There have been all sorts of breaks be tween colleges in the middle West, which have been set forth at length with the greatest possible publicity, with the result that the morale of college sport has been hurt.

The discussion by Dr. Nichols of Harvard s to "rule of thumb" training of track athletes has aroused some comment among the professional trainers. It is true, as Dr. Nichols says, that in only a few cases is a rainer a medical man. Mike Murphy, John Bowler, C. P. Hutchins and possibly one or two others have studied medicine. It does eem that it would be better if men who handled athletes knew something of medicine, although the fact that so many of them do not and at the same time produce well trained athletes points out that it is not absolutely necessary.

Training seems to be a matter of cultivated observation. A trainer gets hold of a man whose physical peculiarities are thus and such. He knows in a general way what succeeded and what failed in the cases of certain other men of a like physical de-velopment. But the trainer does not proceed at once to adapt to this man's case the rules that he tried before. He studies his man's habits, finds out if he is nervous phlegmatic, gives him a bit of hard work to see what his reactions are and continued until, after a month or so, in which the man is gradually improving in condition, the trainer knows what kind of an athlete he has to handle.

has to handle.

He knows whether the man has to be worked hard all season to get fit, or whether he has to get light work for fear that he may go over the edge. He knows whether the man who is heralded as a prep school star may be worked along with the other athletes or whether the unfortunate prevailing tendency of the schoolboy to do everything in all sports has put him in a condition where he ought to rest entirely everything in all sports has put him in a condition where he ought to rest entirely rather than take up athletics. Possibly a medical man could tell those things as well and certainly a man with the true knack of training plus medical knowledge would be a better man. But it must be remembered that there are

many men, who, even if in their time they had been great athletes and had afterward acquired a very complete knowledge of anatomy, physiology and hygiene, would never be trainers at all. The training art is a sort of inborn quality. Every man has different theories of the game, caused by his own mental bias in regarding what

he gets from observation. There are illogical minds among trainers as among others. Two men have the same data and draw different conclusions. It does seem therefore that even if, as Dr. Nichols suggests, the training game is a "rule of thumb" affair it has to partake a trifle of that nature involuntarily.

It is said that if Michigan does enter a team of track athletes in the games of the

I. C. A. A. A. A. Garrels. Curtiss, Stewart and Ramey will be sent to Cam-bridge, among others. These four men, by the conference rule limiting competition to three years, are ineligible for the Western meet, but there is nothing in the regulation of the Eastern games to bar them. The of the Lastern games to par them. Incre-fore, after consultation with the other colleges of the conference, if it is decided that the men may fairly be sent, they will represent the Wolverines. That will give them several points for sure. Garrels's performance with the weights and Ramey's

running are good enough to earn points.

Edward Parry, the former University of Chicago athlete and football player, may take up professional wrestling, according to a Western report. Parry has a record of the control of the contro close to 160 feet for throwing the 16 pound hammer. This is all the more remarkable because he throws with one hand only. He has a withered arm, Whether that would not make wreathing an investibilities. would not make wrestling an impossibility against a good two handed man, the Western eport does not set forth.

With the return of Eckersall to college
With the return to play baseball for the

With the return of Eckersall to college for the spring term to play baseball for the University of Chicago, there has been revived some more talk about his absence. It was said that he had been in a sporting goods store partnership with two other athletes and the point is raised as to whether he has not thereby forfeited his amateur standing. It is likely that there is nothing but talk in the whole affair, as Eckersall's record has shown him too careful to make record has shown him too careful to make errors of that kind.

FASHION NOTES FOR DOGS.

What They Are to Wear in Paris This Spring -Summer Collars and Auto Goggles, Paris gives out the fashions for dogs as well as for the rest of the world. A mandate has just been issued as to what well dressed dogs shall wear during the com-

Until the weather becomes mild a morn ing paletot of plain, rough material of indefinite color is the correct thing. It should match the color and style of the owner's horse blankets. It may for large dogs be cut from the same piece.

For afternoon wear a much more elaborate outfit is prescribed. The coat is made of fine cloth. It may be plainly finished at the neck or it may have a stand up collar or a regular military one embroidered with gold or silver braid. If it is ornamented at all, it should be very richly braided. The coat is lined with satin and it is indispensable that it should have a pocket from which projects the monogrammed forner of a hemstitched cambric handkerchief.

Fur coats have entirely gone out of fashion; they were heavy and clumsy and impeded the movements of their wearers without showing off their natural attractions. But a new and very fetching innovation is fur bordered shoes, to be worn in icy or snowy weather. The shoes are made of soft brown rubber and they are ornamented with black buttons. Any dark fur goes well with them.

For summer wear, when coats will be shortened up into collars, some styles are already announced. One collar is of eather with a single row of silver balls as large as peas. Another collar is of velvet, spotted over with pearls—real or counterfeit. A collar of cloth of gold with leather foundation is bordered

with turquoises.

The automobile craze has created a new and urgent need for the canine pets of society. They as well as their owners society. They as well as their owners must have goggles to protect their eyes at high speed. They have them. Some Parisian houses that cater to fashionable trade make them to measure for the dogs



BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

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Sterling Playerpiano

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The Sterling Playerpiano is not a machine. It is no more mechanical than a regular piano, but is a sensitive instrument, subject to every mood and feeling of the person who is playing. The mechanism for music roll playing merely furnishes the supple fingers which strike the notes, and the expressive use of these fingers is entirely under the control of the operator. We make this piano in two sizes-one a Concert Grand, the other a Cabinet Grand. These pianos are unsurpassed and unequaled by any other instrument made. You can't get anything better if you paid a thousand deliars. The best proof of their value is the testimony of thousands of proud possessors. Ask any owner of a Sterling Playerpiano what he thinks.

Annual February Sale Used and Sample Pianos at \$50 to \$200 Reduction

There are only nine more selling days left for our annual February sale. Those who by experience know the extraordinary advantages of this sale have been quick to profit by it, and while the original stock of these special pianos has been very much reduced there are chances here to pick up thoroughly reputable pianos at never-equaled prices. Mark you, many of these pianos are really new, that is, they are factory samples, directly from our Sterling, Huntington and Mendelssohn factories, and pianos of designs not included in our new catalogues. Again, we have many second-hand pianos that we have taken in exchange for our new instruments as well as some returned rentals used a very short time. Every piano has been put in the very best order and is thoroughly guaranteed by us.

We make terms to suit any pocketbook, and the purchaser may make an exchange at any time within a year without any cost whatever if his piano is not entirely satisfactory. Remember, the actual savings are from \$50 to \$200. If you really want a piano, don't you think such facts are worth investigating?

The Sterling Piano co.,

518-520 Fulton Street, cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SCHOOL BATHS.

New System of Scrubbings in Groups of Sixteen in Germany.

School baths are a settled feature of popular school organization in Germany. and of late they have developed into a large sized school problem. No system in use gave entire satisfaction and all the sanitary experts have been busy devising better ones.

The douche has been found ineffectual and vapor baths are injurious to many children: tub baths have been frowned upon as tending to spread all sorts of germ diseases; every scheme, of course, had to be economics to have any practical utility. The latest plan and the one which com

nearest to solving the problem in the judgment of the school authorities is the invention of Karl Hansson, a Berlin sanitary engineer. He proposes to construct batteries of baths, consisting of sixteen circular tubs sunk in the floor of the bathroom, with wide alleys between them in both directions. The tubs are bowl shaped without any

sort of seam or angle and are constructed of cast iron covered with white enamel Each measures about 30 inches in diamèter by 14 in depth. The drain pipe is in the very lowest part of the hollow, so arranged as to draw off every particle of water. Around the edge of each tub is a copper tube pierced for spray at intervals of two inches throughout its length. The jets are turned backward against the walls

of the tub so that they can be used either to fill it or to wash it out thoroughly.

All these tubes are controlled by a single valve and the drainage of the tube is also led into a single escape pipe, so that the process of emptying, washing and refilling can be performed with a minimum of labor.

Over each tub there is a shower.
The bathing drill consists in bathing drill consists in thorough washing with antiseptic soap in water at a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees. After ten minutes the tubs are simultaneously emptied and the showers are turned on,

emptied and the showers are turned on, beginning at the temperature of the bath and cooling to about 60 degrees.

When the children leave the tubs these are thoroughly sprayed out and refilled, the whole process taking about five minutes. Thus in an hour three sets of children, or 48 altogether, can be bathed efficiently and tunder strictly aspitate conditions with under strictly sanitary conditions, with plenty of time to spare. The consumption of water is about 1,260 gallons an hour and of coal about 50 pounds.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN ART. Their Works to Be Shown at a Military Salon

in Paris Under Official Sanction. Paris is to have a Salon Militaire, or military picture exhibition, which, it is said, will awaken both surprise and admiration. It is a strictly official affair. It is to be held in the Grand Palais, where the regular annual salon displays take place. The honorary presidents of the management are Gen. Picquart, the Minister of War; Gaston Thompson, the Minister of Marine and M. Dugardin-Beaumetz, who is Under Secre-tary to M. Briand in charge of the fine arts

section of the Department of Education. The hanging committee received more than 800 exhibits—oil paintings, water colors. sculpture, engravings and other art products. Edouard Detaille, the great painter of war pictures, who is said to be the moving spirit in the exhibition, expresses amazement at the great merit of the work in a majority of cases. A large majority of the objects sent in will be in the display.

The contributors range from sub-lieutenants to Generals. In the marine section Captains in the navy have sent sea pieces and midshipmen studies of exotic life and and midshipmen studies of exotic life and scenery reproduced from nature in Africa and Indo-China. Gen. Michel, the commander of the Second Army Corps, is represented by a pen and ink drawing of the barracks at Nancy, and their picturesque surroundings. Col. Renault of the infantry, who exhibited a portrait of Minister Barthon, is to have one of Gen. Brugère in the military exhibition. Naval Lieutenant Lacaze contributes a water color. "Summer Evening in tributes a water color, "Summer Evening in Brittany"; Naval Capt. Landry, an oil paining, "Near Cherbourg"; Colonial Inspector Lapaln, a picture, "Ruins of Cheyreuse. Lapaln, a picture, "Ruins of Chevreuse, and Army Chaplain Lévêgue, studies from still life.

Those who have seen the collection way that the cavalry artists seem to run to water colors, the artillery to painting in oils, the engineers to sculpture. The infantry are at home in every sort of art work, including burnt wood and miniature painting. In the sculpture section the work of two officers who have some celebrity in art circles is described as specially good. They are Cap-tains Allouard and Jacques Fromont-Meu-rice of the Reserve Staff.

Simultaneously with the exhibition there will be a "memorial" display of works by artists who have served in the army. It will include the names of Meissonier, who served as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1870, and of Detaille, who was an ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Appert.